

THE RAINY CAPITAL.

News of Hilo and the Big Isle.

TRIBUNE'S NEW LIGHT

A Paper That Once Wanted County and City Government Sees the Danger.

HILLO, Feb. 10.—The Hilo Tribune, of late strong proponent of municipal and county government, now confesses to a reasonable doubt that men can gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. It holds that with the present electorate and Legislature the experiment of subdividing the Territorial Government is open to grave doubts. Its article is as follows:

We are looking forward with considerable interest to the first session of the Territorial Legislature now close at hand, and to the results in the way of law-making, repealing, and amending which will be wrought by our victorious friends, the Independent members-elect of this Legislature.

The corner-stone of all the party platforms in the last campaign was without doubt "local government." In fact, any party that had ventured to construct a platform without this piece of building material would have found that it had erected a gallows instead, destined like that of Hawaii for its own private and personal use. Nor was this without good reason, for there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has studied that basis of American national and political life, town and county government and its primary organization, the "town meeting," that Hawaii can never approximate to a State, or even to the condition of a real Territory under the centralized system which has proved so impracticable here in the past, and gives even less promise for the future.

On the other hand, the question naturally arises whether the present electorate and other attendant conditions are such that we have in us as a body politic the raw material of real statehood or even a true Territory; and so, whether we can introduce the machinery of local government which has always been the very essence of political life among the Germanic races.

The grounds for the arising of this doubt were made the more apparent at the last election, in the conclusive evidence at the polls of the existence of a majority whose knowledge of political principles in general and of the particular issues at stake, was so much on the minus side of zero that to call it ignorance would be rank flattery; nor was the doubt rendered the less by the attitude of these same ballot-casting infants toward the only ones who were qualified to guide them.

The caliber of the men elected is for the most part on a par with that of the electors. Many of them are now in Honolulu working on projects fearful and wonderful in their scope. As to the principles of local government in its real working they have as clear an idea as a well-preserved wooden Indian who fills the humbler though more useful role of tobaccoist's sign in front of a cigar store. They do, indeed, as nearly as we can learn, seem to be sincere in their purpose and are willing to learn from the few Caucasians among the native Hawaiians condescended to elect to a like position. But as one of these wrote a friend in Hilo, they are like the veriest school children; the whole framework of the principles involved is as strange to them as the doctrines of Theosophy. Even the simplest proposition they have explained again and again, while their knowledge of the English tongue is so limited that explanation often but increases their confusion. A state of affairs by the way, which causes us to wonder how closely that law of the Organic Act will be followed which requires all legislative proceedings to be in English.

With these facts in view we can but doubt the practicability and wisdom of proceeding with new and radical legislation on this most important question of local government, which improperly formulated is as great a curse as it is a blessing when following its legitimate course. The present system is bad enough, but it is better to live under it for two years more than to inaugurate a new one which will be followed by which it will take years to eradicate. We have great hope that the next election will show much better results in the capacity of the legislators elected to take up this most necessary task of localizing the government. For by that time we believe that the proportion of citizens who really know what they are voting for will be greatly increased, and also will be the number of native Hawaiians who will be willing to vote for the best men without regard to color, or the desire to work off old grudges.

LOADING FACILITIES POOR.

The Herald says: It is unfortunate for the owners of vessels entering the port of Hilo that the facilities for loading sugar are bad. Dependent upon the Wilder's Steamship Company for the service, the captains must accept with stoicism whatever treatment they may receive at the hands of the monopoly. The Amy Turner, for instance, has been in the harbor for six weeks and as much of the delay is caused by the inability of the steamship company to put the sugar aboard. The company claims that laborers are not to be had and this is quite true, but the statement should be qualified; men cannot be had at a dollar and a half a day when they can get two dollars for the identical work performed for other employers. Captain Warland of the Amy Turner believes he has a grievance, and it lies within the power of the agents of vessels running to Hilo to get rid of it. The Wilder's company does not happen to own all the steamers afloat and if one was purchased by the vessel owners and put in commission here it could not only carry cargoes to the sugar vessels during the season but it could do a very nice trade in carrying goods to the other side of the island. The experience of Captain Warland during the past few days is the entering wedge that may open up a scheme of this sort that could be carried through to success.

THE HEAVY BLOW.

The Herald says: The storm from the south during the past two days was the

heaviest in a long time. In Puna many trees were uprooted and trees blown from one of two houses. In Kona the storm was heavy, trees were uprooted in many places but no damage done to buildings. All day yesterday the Kona telephone line was down, having suffered from the storm. In Hilo and Hilo is the rainfall was the heaviest in several months. Both mountains are well covered with snow to the timber line.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Herald says: The Chinese Christian Church in Hilo was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday last. Rev. F. W. Damon, superintendent of the Chinese missions on the islands, and Rev. Mr. Thwing, a missionary among the Chinese, came up from Honolulu expressly for the occasion. In the services on Sunday they were assisted by Rev. Y. Koi, a Chinese evangelist. The auditorium was crowded, a goodly number of the audience being white foreigners. The building, which is at the corner of Ponahawai and Terry streets, will accommodate about 300 persons. It was built from funds donated by Chinese Christians, a firm of Honolulu carpenters of that nationality doing the work. The pastor in charge of the work in Hilo is Rev. Y. Koi, and besides the regular Sunday services he conducts meetings during the week. Evangelist work in Hilo is having good results, a number of Chinese having embraced Christianity during the past two years.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Herald says: Arrangements are under way for a celebration of Washington's birthday in Hilo. It is probable that the military will parade with the band and a national salute will be fired. The owners of yachts are making needed repairs to their craft with a view to racing in the morning. Four yachts will contest for a prize. At the termination of the yacht race the three gasoline launches will race for a claret cup. Considerable interest is manifested by many along the waterfront regarding the sailing race. An effort will be made to have it one of the best ever seen from the beach.

ONE OF HIS FEET OFF.

The Herald says: A Spaniard employed by the Olan Sugar Company in building the flume at Kaunama met with an accident on Saturday which necessitated the amputation of one of his feet. Manager McStocker had the man taken to the hospital, where he is being cared for.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSOLIDATION.

The Herald says: At a meeting of the Hilo Electric Company held last Friday the directors met the representatives of the Hilo Electric Light and Power Company and completed details of amalgamation. On April 1 next the old company transferred all of its property, franchise, water rights, etc., to the new organization and the officials of the latter will conduct the business in future. The name of the old company will be continued by the purchasers. The plan of consolidation was satisfactory to a majority of stockholders in both companies and the deal eliminates all annoyances which the Hilo Electric Light and Power Company might have experienced in securing a franchise for erecting poles on Hilo streets.

OBJECTED TO THE SOUP.

The Herald says: The mate of the bark Oakland now in the harbor has no objections to soup of which canvass-back duck is the foundation, but when it comes to discarding the duck and serving that necessary feature of a seaman's diet with bits of the foremast sticking to the side of the dish, his pacific nature rebels. He rebelled on Tuesday when the Japanese steward of the Oakland served him soup in this condition, and when the son of Buddha "sassed" him in answer to a remonstrance the mate made a few appropriate remarks. An argument followed and the steward called the cook and a scrap followed. Then came an arrest and a long argument in the Police Court yesterday relative to the jurisdiction of Judge Hall. In trying what seems to be a case for the Federal Court, United States Commissioner Smith is acting as attorney for the prosecution and Wise and Nickeus for the defense.

CLIPPINGS FROM BOTH PAPERS.

Messrs. Gehl and Cargill are expected home by February 13. George Horne has tendered his resignation as lieutenant of police of Hilo. Snow on Mauna Kea came down to timber line Tuesday morning. Weather at the Volcano House is cold.

The grade of the Volcano road at Nine Miles has been lowered to that of the railway. The station at that point will be called Maura Lua.

A Chinese engaged at clearing land in Kaunama got under a falling tree on Saturday and was killed. His head was crushed and death was instantaneous. Surveyor Baldwin and Attorney Carl Smith are the first to have cement sidewalks in front of their buildings. Hack-ald and Company began excavating for the later survey of the Hilo railway.

The latest survey of the line nearer the Volcano road. The new stations will be Mauna Lua at Nine Miles, Panewa at Thirteen Miles, and Mountain View.

An old Hawaiian, who looked after the collection of rents for Governor Baker during the latter's absence abroad, died suddenly Tuesday morning at his residence on Ponahawai street.

Manager Richards says Hilo and the surrounding districts have just experienced the severest electrical storm in centuries of their history. It was the electricity in the air that caused the cracking sound in the telephones.

PRECIOUS BABIES.

Mother's comfort, Father's delight, God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight, the healthy, robust, vigorous, colicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight, the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And Worm-Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians, living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged and powerful. What it has done for the child of the forest it will do for the child of the civilized—sure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Edward P. Hall of San Francisco first captured a pistol and then shot a notorious thief who had entered his room.

LUNDAHL'S GUARDIAN

Pitiful Case of Young Dane.

PRISONERS ARE ARRAIGNED

Attorneys Appointed by Court Must Have Fees for Defending Penniless Clients.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Friends of Carl Lundahl, the young Dane who was recently committed to the Insane Asylum suffering from melancholia and possessed of a desire for giving his money away to friends and strangers alike, appeared in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, where the petition of P. Selander to be appointed as the young man's guardian was presented. Benefit of his ordinarily healthy mind and showing unmistakable signs of the ravages which his brain disease has produced in his body, Lundahl was brought into court by one of the asylum keepers. The petition of Selander was read, in which it was stated that Lundahl was possessed of considerable cash, amounting to nearly \$1,500.

The keeper of the asylum was put on the stand and said that it was only at times that Lundahl appeared to be suffering from his malady. He had strange hallucinations and believed that there was a conspiracy against him and that he was in mortal danger. At other times he wanted to get rid of his money. Dr. Herbert was of the opinion that Lundahl should have a guardian.

At this juncture the Judge read a memorial from P. Jorgensen and S. Paulson, two of Lundahl's friends, protesting against the appointment of Selander as guardian. Their evidence showed that they were seeking the young man's best interests, and they did not approve of Mr. Selander as a capable guardian. The Judge was impressed with Mr. Selander, however, and thanked him for carrying out the will of Lundahl, who, having had a premonition of the fate which befell him, had confided in Selander and told him of his financial and domestic affairs and requested him to look after them if anything happened to him. As Mr. Selander was not possessed of property, the Judge was of the opinion that in such a pitiable case as that before him a guardian should be appointed from among men who were personally known to the court, and he thereupon appointed P. Danson Kellet, clerk of the court, as such guardian, under a \$2,000 bond. Lundahl yesterday enjoyed one of his lucid periods and said upon the witness stand that he had \$1,000 in a draft which he had intended sending to a young lady in San Francisco for safe-keeping. He volunteered the information that she was his "best girl" and could be trusted with the amount. He also stated that he had \$400 in the Hi-bernia Bank of San Francisco.

ATTORNEYS MUST BE PAID.

Attorneys who are appointed by the court to defend prisoners not already provided with legal advisers may take hope from statements made by the Circuit Judge yesterday that in future they will be paid for such services. The matter was brought to the attention of the few members of the bar who were lounging in the court room, when the case of Kewiki, charged with larceny in the second degree, against whom a true bill of indictment was brought by the Grand Jury, was called for. Kewiki is a Hawaiian youth and when made to stand before the Circuit Judge, no one, not even his father or mother, were in the room. The Judge asked whether he had a lawyer and a negative answer was given. He said his father worked at Ewa. The Judge ordered that a subpoena be issued for the father commanding his presence in court on Monday next.

As to an attorney, he said emphatically that the father must see that he receives a fee, and Mr. Peters was appointed to defend the case. The Judge said that it was not right for the families and friends to expect that the lawyers should defend their errant relatives and not provide the means with which to conduct the defense. Under this ruling of the court it is quite possible that in future arraignments offenders will be provided with legal counsel before being brought to trial, rather than have lawyers who may not be to their liking provided for them at the eleventh hour. In many cases the friends of evil-doers may find it to their advantage to follow this plan rather than wait for the Judge to appoint the most expensive lawyer in the room. Kewiki will enter his plea this morning.

DEFENDANTS ARE ARRAIGNED.

The Circuit Court took up the arraignment of persons against whom the Grand Jury recently brought in true bills of indictment. None of the cases have any great prominence in criminology, being mostly larceny cases. In the afternoon the case of F. D. Haskell, larceny second degree, was taken up. He said his attorney was Mr. Creighton but that he had not heard from him and did not know what he should do. The Judge requested the clerk to inform Mr. Creighton that he had a case pending in the court and to appear promptly this morning to defend his client.

B. Snead, a soldier from Camp McKinley, charged with the larceny of a bicycle, stated to the court that C. W. Bittling had been retained as his counsel last year. He said Mr. Bittling had promised to have him out of the prison on a bond before Christmas but had failed to do so for some reason. Snead said he had addressed a letter to his lawyer some time ago but had received no answer from him. A peremptory request was sent from the bench ordering Mr. Bittling to appear in court this morning when his client will plead to the charge.

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COURT NOTES.

The trial jury of the Circuit Court will not be required to be present at the court until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The Circuit Judge made the order late yesterday afternoon.

John H. Pierce, a former attorney in Indiana and Kansas, was yesterday admitted to the practice of law in the District and Circuit Courts at chambers on appeal for two years.

An inventory was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday of the estate of B. F. Steigmann, deceased. There is no real estate or money, but the personal property, consisting of stock in the store lately owned by decedent valued at \$2,000 and household furniture in the family residence in Christy Lane valued at \$50.

John Paokakani has filed in the Circuit Court a receipt for \$25.70 from F. J. Testa, who was appointed by the First Circuit Judge to act in the place of Jos. Heleluhe, former trustee, since deceased. The recent appointment was made for the purpose of withdrawing certain deposits in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank belonging to Paokakani, which stood in the name of the former trustee.

Fred L. Waldron, administrator of the estate of J. Hutchings, deceased, filed an inventory of the estate yesterday in the Circuit Court, giving the assets at \$13,130.62 and liabilities at \$4,038.88, leaving a net valuation of \$9,091.74.

Emma Smith was granted a divorce yesterday from Wm. Smith on the ground of desertion.

The Barlett divorce case was renewed yesterday morning when Attorney Ballou for the plaintiff presented authorities wherein he desired to show that sufficient cause for granting the divorce had been given. The Circuit Judge, however, dismissed the matter as on the day previous.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The University of California expects to receive a sum of nearly \$12,000 as a gift from Claus Spreckels.

Theodore Roosevelt is becoming a butt of ridicule owing to the romances about his hunting expedition.

Emperor William is said to have offered King Edward VII the dignity of Admiral of the German navy.

On January 25 the Chicago police and detectives were thought to be closing in on the Cunniff kidnappers.

The biography of Bret Harte, with an introduction by himself, has been announced by T. E. Pemberton.

Five men were killed in West Virginia last week by an accident caused by the engine being asleep at his post.

The Shamrock is being built on entirely new lines, some radical changes being made from conventional designing.

The story of the absorption of the Carnegie interests is without foundation.

Scientists will explore San Nicholas Island, where it is believed large stores of valuable Indian relics will be found.

The United States Government is sending to San Francisco three men who know the plague, in order to investigate.

Miss Mary Cunningham of Pullman, Washington, risked her life to save three younger brothers and sisters from death by fire.

At Herro, Norway, January 24, thirty-five persons perished in a hurricane. Sixty boats were sunk and eight houses blown away.

Flagging of criminals, which in ancient times was the custom in the land of steady habits, is to be revived by law in Connecticut.

Over 10,000 Catholic members of the Federal party in the Philippines have signed their intention of withdrawing from the Vatican.

The Josiah Morris Bank, one of the oldest private banking institutions in Alabama, closed its doors on the morning of January 26.

Forty men from the cruiser Albany, convicted of mutiny at Hongkong, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at Cavite.

Governor Nash of Ohio has refused to pardon R. B. Ferrel, the express robber and murderer, and the latter will be electrocuted on March 1st.

San Francisco is thought to be in danger of losing its trade with Oriental countries, owing to reduced freight rates to New York and Chicago.

James Doyle, Jr., of Marysville, while taking down a receiver preparatory to telephoning, received an electric shock and was instantly killed.

Kenneth Hughes, a student of the Lake Forest Academy (Ill.), traveled twenty-five miles while sound asleep without conscious volition.

Two of the largest steamers, the Senator and Victorian, plying between Puget Sound and Lynn Canal, have met with accidents in the north.

At Topeka, Kansas, Mrs. Carrie Nation had to be protected by officers with drawn pistols to prevent her from being roughly handled by the mob.

The safe in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Peoria (Ill.) was broken into on January 26 and a fortune stolen in war revenue stamps.

The Texas operators are planning to shut out the Standard Oil Company and have bought up all the land within twenty miles of the oil fields.

Ben Tacko, the president of the English Law Society, whose firm swallowed \$170,000 of its clients' money, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Two women perished in the fire in the Hotel Jefferson, New York, on January 25. The cause was attributed to Edward Marshall, barely escaped with his life.

Dr. George S. Goodspeed and Professor Shailer Mathews of the Divinity School faculty of the University of Chicago think many of the Bible miracles are fiction.

An attempt was made to kidnap Oscar H. Rogers, a student of Williams College, Mass., in January. He was rescued by his room mate after an exciting chase.

A cable to the New York World from Paris, January 25, says that Baptiste Ledolin is believed to have committed suicide in his balloon while on a nocturnal voyage.

In consideration of a \$35,000,000 contract to make steel, Andrew Carnegie has consented not to go into the business to compete with the American Steel and Iron Company.

Andrew W. Brown, son of the New York millionaire clubman, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy in San Francisco, will be assisted in defraying his debts by his father.

At Kansas City the cashier of the Standard Oil Company was forced backward at the point of a pistol and locked in a closet while the robber secured \$700 in cash and departed.

On January 25, Mrs. Nation stormed the House and created a panic. She upbraided the officers from the Governor to the police, calling them law-breakers and perjurers.

MRS. PARCE'S STORY

HER TROUBLE MADE HER AFRAID TO RETIRE AT NIGHT.

Nervousness, the Disease that Wrecks the Happiness of So Many Women. Conquered at Last.

No incident of the many that are daily brought to public attention is of greater human interest than that which centers about Ellen Parce, the wife of Mr. David P. Parce, of No. 4 Spruce street, Binghamton, N. Y. The story is now published for the first time.

The reporter found Mrs. Parce seated in an easy chair under the trees in the garden of her home. In reply to his questions, Mrs. Parce said:

"It was two years ago this summer that I was in a miserable condition, as the result of hard work. I was completely run down, pale and losing flesh, and so nervous that I could not sleep or ever get up. It was dreadful to go to bed at night all



MRS. ELLEN PARCE.

worn out and lie awake for hours with nervousness. If I did fall asleep it was to wake up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed.

"My head troubled me a great deal, too, both with pain and dizziness. If I stooped over at any time I would be so dizzy I could hardly see or keep from falling down. I was troubled somewhat with indigestion at this time, but the nervousness was the greater trouble. If I became a little excited my hands would shake so I could hardly hold anything in them. I felt that something must be done, so I employed our best physicians. They did all they could for me, and although I obtained some benefit from their treatment, not one of them did me any permanent good.

"I had, of course, read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but had never taken any of them until Mr. Robert Van Kuren of Jordan recommended them to me so strongly, from his own experience with them, that I got some, and before the first box was used up I began to feel that they were doing me good. I kept on taking them according to directions and from them the only real permanent benefit I have had from any remedy. It did seem so good to get a night's sleep and to be refreshed by it. I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I have and shall recommend them to my friends. I generally keep a box in the house to take in case I feel a little run down.

ELLEN PARCE.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HOME RULERS TO MEET IN ORPHEUM

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Independent Home Rule Party held Monday night, a committee, consisting of James K. Kaula, J. K. Pendurast and F. J. Testa, was appointed to perfect arrangements for a series of mass-meetings, the object of which will be to further the interests of the Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese property-owners who suffered loss by the sanitary fires of last year.

The first big mass-meeting will be held at the Orpheum next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at which time different lines of action will be proposed and considered for the purpose of securing redress at the hands of the Government through the coming Legislature. A committee of investigation will be appointed to look into the claims of all losers and estimate what restitution should be forthcoming.

The intention of the convention to see that all claimants are treated fairly in the matter of presenting the case to the Legislature, but it is also its purpose to see that the claims shall not be in excess of the damage done. The Japanese formulated this plan last week.

For some time the Chinese and Japanese losers have been agitating the question, but the Hawaiians have been slow to take it up. Now that they are united in their purpose they intend to press the matter, as they feel the time ripe for action. It is thought that about 500 natives living along Bebe-tania street between River and Nuuanu streets, and between Vineyard and King along River street, were losers by the fires started by the Board of Health during the plague in the City last spring, and their estimated loss in the aggregate is about \$50,000.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home, but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Nagasaki Plans For a New Prison ---Serious Case of Mutiny in Formosa.

NAGASAKI PRISON SCHEME.
YOKOHAMA, Jan. 15.—The Nagasaki authorities are considering the erection of a large prison at Isahaya. The Government has decided to appropriate 800,000 yen in five consecutive years, commencing in April next, in which month work on the new building is to be commenced. According to the official designs prepared, the new prison will cover an area of about

Preparations are being made at the Capitol for the seating of the Legislature, which convenes next Wednesday. The desks for the Senate were placed in the upper hallway yesterday morning and will be arranged later. The hallways will be screened off from the staircase and the entrances to the Governor's and Attorney General's offices and be made a separate room as far as possible. The desks are neat affairs with flush tops. The old throne room is being renovated, as well as the smaller corner rooms, which will be used by the clerks.

I am still working for the benefit of my land and people. There is nothing else that I can relate excepting what we agreed upon. Probably some of the measures that we like will not be passed because Congress is occupied with so many measures that have come to it from various sessions, which will take up its time to March 4.

I am preparing a way to get my work done, and am pushing it forward with discretion—the cable, the harbor improvements, agricultural school, homestead laws for Hawaiians of small means—and all these things are before Congress. Probably some of them will not pass.

My secretary and all of us have plenty of work.

I and my children send aloha to you, J. K. Kaulla, the Senators and Representatives, the board of directors of the Home Rule party, and our fellow citizens, Mr. Nihum, and don't forget to pray God for us.

I am, R. W. WILCOX,
Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15

HAWAII'S NAVAL ADVANTAGES.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer prints a letter from Harrington Emerson in which the latter says that Hawaii, "as it is by this time well known to experts, has no value as a strategic naval station."

The opinion is not shared by Captain Mahan nor by the British naval experts, who agree that the power owning land-locked harbor and a coaling and repair station in the North Pacific will dominate the trans-oceanic trade routes. Naval war implies attacks on the enemy's commerce, and a sea-outpost like Hawaii would enable commerce-destroyers to patrol a marine area equal to that occupied by vessels of ordinary steaming radius, with a base at a Mainland, but farther on. Suppose San Francisco should send out commerce-destroyers to watch the sea between that port and the longitude of Hawaii, and suppose Hawaii should cover the sea between here and Guam. Pago-Pago attend to the south and Guam operate off the Asiatic coast in conjunction with Manila—suppose these things and we have a possible scheme of naval defense vastly more effective than any which could be carried out by using a single base. To illustrate the point lay a series of small rings across the sea map intersecting each other and contrast the effect with that made by a single ring embracing the whole North Pacific area. Ships operating in each small ring will do better patrol work than an equal number of ships moving at will or as far as they are able, within the large ring.

In the old days of sail power cruisers could go away for three years, keeping at sea. If necessary, during that time. Now we have steamers which, owing to limited steaming radius, must have coaling stations at intervals of two or three thousand miles. That is to say, all but the largest ships must have them. Such stations, the world around, double the effectiveness of the British Navy. For the lack of them in mid-Pacific, Admiral Montojo's Spanish fleet, with its small radius of movement, could not have attacked Hawaii or the coast ports of the United States during the war of 1898 even if America had had no armed vessels in these waters. Nor could have Dewey got his iron-clad re-enforcements when he sent a hurry order for them in the summer of 1898. The Monadnock and Monterey could not have crossed the Pacific without getting coal here.

When ships capture prizes or are disabled in battle, the nearer they are to one of their national sea-stations the better. The delivery of prizes in port and the making of urgent repairs are expedited if such stations exist. Suppose an American warship got in trouble over a thousand miles northwest of this group. Would it not be better worth the while of the Government to have a port here to receive her than to compel her to make her way to San Francisco or the Sound, running great risks of capture en route?

The more naval stations a country has in mid-ocean the less ability an enemy can have to concentrate his whole fleet at any given point. It must spread its ships over a greater area. Suppose there should be a war some day between the United States and Germany. The latter power has stations in Samoa and the Ladrones. It is clear that the United States would be far better off because of its adjacent stations and because of Hawaii, better off than it could be with only Mainland ports to depend upon.

In case of an anticipated war, the nearer a fleet is concentrated under cover of land fortifications to the probable enemy, the sooner blows can be struck. Witness Dewey at Mirs Bay, preparing for his swift descent on the Dons.

These are arguments which Mr. Harrington Emerson may study at leisure and which partly explain the reason why the American and British naval offices had their eyes so covetously fixed on Hawaii during past years.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

A remark in a Winnipeg paper that Europe's millions will yet find homes in western Canada shows a faith which needs nothing of many evidences to the contrary. Europe's millions have never shown much partiality to Canada, east or west, and other and better regions will have to become overcrowded before the Dominion can hope to attract them. The reason is partly climatic, partly institutional, partly due to the centrifugal influence of the United States.

As a matter of cold arithmetic Canada, instead of becoming great and prosperous herself, is contributing her vital substance to the greatness and prosperity of the United States. In 1881 Canada had a population of which 14 1-10 per cent was foreign-born. Ten years later, when the next census was taken, the percentage was but 13 4-10. The relative decrease was 7-10 of one per cent. As to the status of the population as a whole the relative increase was but 35.04, making the net gain for the decade less than that of the United States for any two months of the same period. But this does not tell the whole story. About 1,600,000 European immigrants entered Canada in that time. The Dominion Government had spent \$10,000,000 in getting them but they would not stay. All but four per cent passed on into the United States, swelling our grand total of increase to 2,624,000, for the acquisition of which this Government paid nothing. During this same period of ten years the gain in the United States from natural increase was twenty-one times that of the gain

from the same reason in Canada, although the population of this republic in 1890 was only eleven and one-half times more than that of the Dominion. We have no statistics for 1891, the World Almanac and other current authorities being deficient in fresh comparative statistics. It may be assumed, however, that the influx of gold-seekers to the Northwest has increased the resident foreign population at least for the time being. But we see no sign of any increase in the ratio of permanent settlers. The last Canadian census, reports of which are in hand, was the local one of 1891, appertaining to cities. This census showed that the drain of foreign-born and native-born population was still going on. Toronto, the most prosperous Dominion city, only gained seven in a thousand natural increase, which is not even normal natural increase. In all the Protestant provinces the birth rate is running steadily down and the death rate up, because the young and fertile are moving to the United States, leaving the old and sterile behind. In brief the depopulation of Canada is under way; the repopulation which the Winnipeg paper prophesies is not in sight. Even the efforts of the Quebec Government to induce emigrant French Canadians to return there and take up free land have proved abortive.

If those "European millions" ever settle in British North America it will be because the better places are filled up. But when will that be? There are about 80,000,000 people in the United States, with room for 500,000,000. California, with about 3,000,000 population, is nearly as large and twice as fertile as Japan, which holds between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000. South America is sparsely settled. South Africa is just becoming attractive to peaceable Anglo-Saxons. Australia is booming up in its new Federal stature. The "European millions" will seek some of these places long before they will turn to the Dominion for anything else than the temporary exploitation of its mineral resources.

Davis and Gear on the bench! Oh, Lord!

The saving in coal at plantation pumping stations during the rainy spell should be enough to make an appreciable increase in dividends.

Is it possible that Delegate Wilcox wants any pure-minded Hawaiian boy to be trained at West Point to oppress his honored fellow-sprinter, General Aguinaldo?

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been asked to take part in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The time-limit is too long. No bar room with Mrs. Nation in it could last ten nights.

The current number of the Paradise of the Pacific is another fine example of typography and of readable local articles. Under its present management Hawaii's favorite magazine has become all that its best friends could wish.

The spread of lantana may not be such a bad thing for the islands after all. It is noticed that land from which the bush has been cleared is much richer than that which has lain uncovered to the rain and sun, lantana leaves making a good fertilizer. In Ceylon our so-called flowering scourge is being widely planted to restore waste land.

Had it not been for the plague last year and the vast cost of suppressing it something could have been done to improve the streets. But highways were comparatively neglected then and this rainy winter is showing the consequences. We venture the opinion, however, that when next winter comes the streets of Honolulu will have begun to enjoy their old-time prestige.

The Argonaut says that under San Francisco's new charter "the government of the municipality has not been a success." Nor was it a success under the old charter. The trouble with San Francisco is that its ruling electorate is incapable of high ideals of good government and that is a condition which is calculated to make city charters a failure anywhere.

Our revolving storm seems to have become so dizzy that it cannot get away from the Islands. There is plenty of room for it elsewhere and a fine willingness on the part of the people to have it move on, but here it stays, raising floods in water-courses, making streets impassable, searching out the weak places in roofs and promoting sickness. And what is hardest to bear is the storm's uncertain tenure. For all a meteorologist can tell it may keep up its revolutions for a month.

Mrs. Carrie Nation looks her part. Any one who will study that hard, narrow, fanatical face, as it appears in the picture which the Advertiser presents today, will see a kindred look to that of the old Spanish inquisitors. Mrs. Nation is just the woman to go on the warpath for her opinions, seeking nothing for the outcome and doing nothing sane. It is the misfortune of Kansas that it contains so many such zealots for they have made the Sunflower State one vast lunatic asylum.

The advantages of having a Home Rule Legislature may be seen in a study of the program of appropriations:

Fire claims \$2,000,000
Claims of 1898 1,000,000
Queen's gratuity 250,000

Total \$3,250,000

And yet there are a few men outside the Home Rule party who want to give that spendthrift organization a chance to run a city and county government. The report that Aguinaldo is dead has a kind of confirmation in the fact that he has not been directly heard from in two months. It is more than a year since he was known to have commanded troops in the field. Such an enterprising officer could hardly be expected to lie low all this time, leaving the chances of honor and reward to his subordinates. Possibly he is a cripple from the wounds he is believed to have got when Funston attacked his party and captured his private papers, but it is more likely that his body is mouldering in the ground.

A PROGRAM OF PLUNDER.

If the Home Rule Legislature undertakes to burden the taxpayers of this country with the obligation to pay an adjudicated claim to an amount nearly equal to the national debt of Hawaii when the Republic came to an end, it will only have itself to blame if the business interests combine to ask Congress for such a modification of the Island franchise as will make the election of a native Legislature impossible hereafter.

The Advertiser's Washington correspondent has told our readers that one of the first things Delegate Wilcox heard at the capital was that the experiment of home rule in Hawaii was on trial and that to have it succeed the dominant party must go slow. Since then Mr. Wilcox has been conservative in his advice to friends at home. He has even expressed doubts as to the wisdom of an essay in city government. He knows, as few native observers know here, that what Congress has given, Congress can take away; and that if the Legislature goes in for a carnival of spoils and extravagance, the American law-makers will not have to be invoked twice to relieve the situation. They have handled things in Alaska and Porto Rico in the spirit of reform and they are capable of doing so here. Whatever the business interests of Hawaii may ask for the welfare of these Islands, whatever relief they may unitedly seek from abuses, will be far more respectfully heard in Congress than will the claims of a tax-eating political organization which is not affiliated with any American party.

There is a plain proposal before the Hawaiian public to pay the five claims of 1899, which aggregate in the mass not less than \$2,000,000. These are the claims of men, occupying and maintaining the plague-breeding shacks of Chinatown, for damages on account of either sanitary or accidental fires. Last fall it was currently reported that the Chinese merchants put up a campaign for the Home Rule on the understanding that, if the Legislature should be carried, the claims were to be paid in full. It now looks as if that corrupt bargain was to be carried out, but we warn the Home Rulers that if it is fulfilled, the reckoning will be with Congress, which has not established this Territory to be despoiled by its aboriginal inhabitants.

That there may be some just fire claims we admit; but is a Legislature or a court to pass upon their quality? Let the sufferers hire a lawyer and get judgment, if they can, against the power which lit the torch. After that it will be time enough, either here or at Washington, to talk about appropriations.

Touching the claims of the prisoners of 1895, what has this Territory, as an integral part of the United States, to do with them? No court has passed upon these claims. No order of court has been filed concerning them. They are being pressed by foreign governments with which this Territory has no official relations. Very likely, if they are valid, payment will fall to the United States as the sovereign here and as a successor to the obligations of the Republic. Why should Hawaii assume debts that may be purely Federal?

The proposed gift of a quarter of a million dollars to Lillooalalani strikes us as not being one of those "rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States" which is referred to in Sec. 55 of the Organic Act. Lillooalalani has no claim on the treasury of the Territory, whatever pretense of one she may have had on the treasury of the Republic. It was to Congress that she first and properly looked for the sum demanded—assuming that there is any propriety whatever in her plea for compensation. In any other country than this her previous course would, as John Emmelhuth declared over and over again to the Council of State in 1895, have cost her her life. That boon was spared to Lillooalalani, yet she wants a quarter of a million dollars as a salve to her wounded feelings and as a punishment to those who defended this country against her. We insist that this is a matter also for the courts—possibly the Court of Claims of the United States—and not for the Legislature of any American Territory. The Queen declares that the United States took away the throne. If that is so the United States, not Hawaii, is responsible to her. Arguing on her own lines we may say: As well ask Arizona to compensate the family of General Santa Ana for any losses they may have incurred in property there during the war of 1848 between the United States and Mexico; as well ask California to pay the claim of Governor Castro because of his dispossession by American troops; as well ask North Dakota to compensate Sitting Bull for his losses at the hands of the United States; as to ask the American Territory of Hawaii to pay the late Queen of the late Kingdom of Hawaii a cent for her lawful deprivation of the throne and for her imprisonment under judgment of a court.

If these outrages upon the taxpayers of Hawaii are carried as far as the Territorial Legislature proposes to carry them, it may be the duty of some citizen to apply for an injunction restraining the Treasurer from paying the amounts called for, on the ground, if no other presents itself, that legislative votes cast by men who do not understand the official language are no more valid under the Organic Act, than would be votes of Jurymen similarly incapacitated to pass upon a pending case in court; and it will be the further duty of the business interests of the country and their powerful Mainland connections to appeal to Congress for a radical revision of the suffrage.

The Advertiser has been given an opportunity through a libel suit to present to a jury certain facts of great public interest touching the trade in adulterated milk. When the case comes up, which we trust may be soon, the mysteries of the milk business will have a thorough legal exposure. Meanwhile the public may rest assured that neither libel suits nor the threat of them will keep the Advertiser from exposing very authenticated cases where milk has been sold to customers after having been deprived of its nutritive qualities. The policy is pro abuse and not against individuals, and its results, so far, have been of such public advantage that we see no reason to discontinue it.

BODY OF QUEEN IS LAID TO REST

Mournful Ceremony of Interment at Frogmore on February Fourth.

WINDSOR, Feb. 4.—Hundreds of people poured into Windsor throughout the morning, and by 1 o'clock the "Long Walk" was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glimpse at the coffin containing the remains of Queen Victoria. The sun was shining brightly.

The representatives of royal families arrived from London at about 1 o'clock and drove to Windsor Castle.

The streets of the old town were still hung with wreaths, sadly faded since Saturday. The stores were closed during the interment.

The final rites over the dead Queen were concluded at 3:30 p. m. and the body was laid to rest in the Frogmore mausoleum.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others of the royal family attended the services before the coffin at an early hour this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The body of Queen Victoria has been protected by Guardsmen in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor since it was deposited there yesterday. The officials of the royal household at Windsor Castle visited the chapel today, as well as a number of friends, and admired the great display of wreaths.

The interment at Frogmore tomorrow will be at 3 p. m. According to the official programme, the coffin, preceded by the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor, will be borne by non-commissioned officers of the Guards from the Albert Memorial Chapel and placed on the gun carriage. A guard of honor of the Queen's company of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, will be drawn up facing the chapel and will present arms. The procession will move off in the following order: The Queen's company, with arms reversed; the Governor and constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke of Argyll's Highlanders and pipers, royal servants, band of the Grenadier Guards, the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor, the lord chamberlain and the lord steward, the gun carriage, supported by the late Queen's equerries and household, and flanked by the same officers as appeared in Saturday's procession in London.

Following the coffin will walk King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia and all the royal personages including Queen Alexandra and the Princesses, with the exception of a few who left England yesterday. These will be accompanied by their suites. The route will be through the Norman gateway, across the quadrangle, through the George IV archway, down Long Walk to the mausoleum. The entire route from the George IV archway to the gates of the mausoleum will be lined with troops under the command of Colonel Napier Miles of the First Life Guards. The Queen's pipers will play from the gates to the mausoleum itself. On arriving there the Queen's company will open outward and form in double rank in the steps of the mausoleum.

The choir will meet the funeral cortege on the steps. The Highlanders, pipers and servants, on their arrival, will go straight into the mausoleum and take up the positions allotted to them. Then the coffin will be carried into the mausoleum preceded by the choir and clergy. The members of the royal family, on entering, will take places on each side of the sarcophagus, the royal household standing in the transept on each side. The whole of the castle will be kept clear. The ground from the George IV archway to Long Walk gates will be under the control of the lord steward, and the officer will issue tickets of admission. The portion of Long Walk over which the procession will move will be under the direction of the Mayor of Windsor.

All hands, including the mourners, will walk. A large force of London police has been appointed to keep order and the spectacle will be very impressive, bands playing funeral marches until the mausoleum is reached. After that the ceremony will be private, as there is only room for the mourners and the clergy. The choir will sing Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Yea, Though I Walk," the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and Tennyson's "The face of Death is Turned Toward the Sun of Light," set to music by Sir Walter Parratt.

A memorial service was held this morning in St. George's Chapel, attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick William, the Duke of Connaught, other relatives of the late Queen and thirty ladies and gentlemen of the royal household. The royal personages wore civilian clothing, the ladies wearing mourning veils. The only patches of color were the red coats of a few officers and the white surplices of the choir, the whole scene being in strong contrast with yesterday's brilliant display, for the body of the chapel was crowded by a congregation in black.

Sir Walter Parratt played a prelude, La Chaminade, and Canon, the Marquis of Normandy, and the Dean of Windsor read the special lessons. The prayers were the special prayers prescribed relating to the reign of Victoria and the accession of Edward. The choir sang Dyron's anthem, "Blessed Jesus Fount of Mercy," rendering it with beautiful effect. The Right Rev. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, delivered the funeral discourse.

After the service King Edward and Emperor William walked in the grounds and in the evening they attended a strictly private service, at which Mrs. Albon sang.

Emperor William will leave Windsor on Wednesday, accompanied by King Edward. He will take luncheon at Marlborough House, after which he will drive to Charing Cross station, where he will take the train for Port Victoria. He will follow the same route by which Lord Roberts entered London on returning from South Africa, and a great ovation is expected.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Kings of Portugal, Belgium and Greece returned to Windsor to attend the ceremony of placing Queen Victoria's remains beside those of the Prince Consort at Frogmore.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient." But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Rheumatism—"I was practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 7812 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A Car of Adams Express Company Looted in East.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A car of the Adams Express Company attached to the train which left this city at midnight Saturday night for New York was robbed en route of miscellaneous freight, estimated to be worth about \$4,000. The robbery was not discovered until some time after the train had arrived at Jersey City.

Express Messenger Thomas Barber of Trenton was in charge of the cars belonging to the Adams Express Company, but his orders required him to remain in a car which carried diamonds and jewelry, and consequently, he was unaware of the presence of the robbers in the other car. It is thought the robbers entered with a duplicate key.

Hospital at Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—The American transport Sheridan arrived at Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo, having on board materials for the construction of a United States Military hospital there.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

ELGINS stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Daily News this morning publishes a column article by C. H. Cramp of Philadelphia in favor of the ship subsidy bill. While he does not believe the bill a perfect measure, he says it will give the United States a chance to secure an honest share of the ocean carrying trade.

The Duke Recovers.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has recovered enough to sit up for a brief period today.

ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH.

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or rather she was; she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had frightful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrate.

"We hunted everywhere for a cure, and I tried medicines until the empty bottles in the house rattled wherever you put your hand out; all to no earthly good. We spent money and spoiled hopes, and that's the story.

"At last I saw an advertisement of how Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured a man of rheumatism and other ailments—just like mine. He told me the tale himself, as I am telling this. I will try it—so I said to myself.

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper.

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and sons being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows; almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. Annie Hill, Karyuka, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899. Witness, A. Halpin.

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation."—C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

McKinley at Berkeley.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 4.—President William McKinley will address the students of the University of California on commencement day, May 15 next. This has been settled by a telegram received by President Wheeler of the university conveying the positive information that President McKinley would be able to accept the invitation that President Wheeler had extended to him upon the occasion of the visit of the head of the university to Washington a month ago.

Building Collapses.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The large four-story iron front double building on Wood street, occupied by the Stevenson & Foster Printing Company, collapsed today. The ruins threatened, and in less than an hour the destruction was complete. The building had been closed for repairs. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 3
COPTIC	MARCH 8	GAELIC	MARCH 5
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 20	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GAELIC	APRIL 4	DORIC	APRIL 5
HONG KONG MARU	APRIL 16	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 24	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 27
DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAELIC	MAY 28

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

VALUABLE FACTS.

KIEL, Feb. 4.—Prince Henry of Prussia has been placed a la suite of the British Navy.

AUSTRALIA GRIEVES.

Sorrow For Death of the Good Queen.

CITIES ALL IN DEEP MOURNING

Men Still Recruiting for South African Service—News of the Colonies.

SYDNEY, Jan. 29.—It is probable that Saturday next will be made a day of special mourning throughout Australia, when bells will be tolled and minute guns fired. Yesterday afternoon a Commonwealth Gazette, based on information cable to the Governor General, was issued. It published and proclaimed the accession of Prince Albert Edward to the throne of England as "our lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh."

Nominations for country and suburban municipal elections closed yesterday. The tidal wave which rolled on to the Semaphore at Adelaide as a result of the cyclone on Saturday is believed to be of volcanic origin, as the water was sulphurous.

Mr. O'Sullivan, Minister for Works, says that as the Works Committee has decided against the Bowral-Robertson railway, he will submit to Parliament next session a general line connecting the south coast with the main system.

A letter found by the Queensland police states that a man named Anderson, who has been missing, was accidentally killed, and that his body was buried at a specified spot. The police have gone to that spot.

It has been decided by the executive of the Federal Free Trade and Labor Committee to oppose all candidates who support the fiscal policy enunciated by Sir Barton.

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.—Saturday was observed throughout the colony as a day of mourning, and yesterday practically all church services contained references to the national loss, while some were wholly memorial in character. In many metropolitan churches eloquent sermons were preached. Letters of condolence from the other States and all parts of New South Wales continue to reach the Governor General. They come from associations, societies and varied bodies. In New Zealand memorial services for the Queen were held in all churches yesterday, and the congregations were very large. When Mr. Carroll, New Zealand Minister for Native Affairs, was leaving Sydney on Saturday he was accompanied by a Maori chief. The chief in a speech made eloquent reference to the death of the Queen.

Tasmania, Mr. Red thinks, is strongly in favor of a revenue tariff, and the protectionist cause there is weak. In Victoria people are losing faith in that policy.

Available reports point, he thinks, to a large majority for revenue tariffists in both Houses. He says, however, it is rather early to prophesy in that regard. The New Zealand contingent for South Africa left by the Cornwall on Saturday. There is talk of yet another contingent leaving that colony.

Four garroters "held up" a man in a main street in Brisbane early on Friday evening and robbed him of money. Broken Hill has just been visited by an unprecedented duststorm. Huge banks of red dust rolled into the town with hurricane force.

Darkness followed, and lights had to be used in driving and in the streets. Business was suspended for half an hour, telegraphic wires were laid low, and women engaged in prayer.

Eight patients have so far been stricken with enteric fever at Gulgong. The doctors ascribe the outbreak to drinking water, which, consequent on the drought, had become impure.

Victoria defeated Tasmania in the Inter-State cricket match by five wickets. For Tasmania Eady made a fine innings of 104 runs.

During the week ended Saturday 79,933 tons of coal were shipped from Newcastle to places beyond the colony, 27,145 tons being to foreign markets.

SYDNEY, Jan. 26.—In and about the city nearly all people were some measure of mourning. The Government offices and most of the business places were draped with black or combinations of black, white, and purple.

At the Queen's Statue there were large crowds of people all day. The statue was draped and heaped with floral tributes. The crowd often, by its propensities, impeded tram traffic.

In Queensland yesterday a man was arrested for persistent disloyal utterances. The theft of draped crapes from outside a Brisbane tradesman's shop was reported to the police.

Special arrangements have been made for appropriate references in the city, suburban and country churches tomorrow.

The Anniversary regatta will not take place today. The banks must close, but the day will not be observed as a holiday.

Because of the death of the Queen and the mourning of the Emperor for his grandmother, the birthday levee at the German Consulate in Sydney has been abandoned for this year.

Lord Hopetoun yesterday sent a cable message to the Earl of Jersey, asking him to represent the Australian people at the funeral of the Queen.

Sir William Lyne has communicated with the other State Premiers, and all agree that it is not necessary for the State Parliaments to meet early on account of the demise of the Crown. When the Parliaments do meet, however, members must swear allegiance to the King.

A church parade of the Imperial and Indian troops will be held in the Exhibition building, Melbourne, tomorrow. There will be no music.

When the news of the Queen's death reached the Great Northern mine in Bendigo ten men discontinued work. Others were put in their place, and trouble has now arisen among the miners.

Colonel F. B. Lasseter has been appointed to the command of the New South Wales Imperial Contingent. Captain J. M. Smith, second in command as major, and Captain C. F. Fox, in command of a company as major.

Mr. J. G. Drake, Postmaster General in the Queensland Ministry, has joined the Australian ministry as Postmaster General.

A meeting was held at the Art Gallery yesterday to discuss how to perpetuate the memory of the inauguration of the Commonwealth. Mr. E. Dufaur suggested the rebuilding of the swearing-in pavilion in marble. Another meeting will be held at Lithgow are agitating for increased railway trucking for coal. They aver that the trade will be injured unless the railway line is duplicated.

Up to yesterday 472 men were enrolled for the New South Wales contingent for South Africa, and 130 horses were secured.

With a view to educating the children in the distant parts of Queensland, the Government has appointed a travelling superintendent. He will visit all out-of-the-way parts, and where persons fairly competent to teach are found he will systematize the work, and leave stocks of material.

A disastrous bush fire swept the valley of the Queen river, Queensland, Tasmania, yesterday, destroying cottages and sheds, and threatening to consume Queensland.

SYDNEY, Jan. 25.—Yesterday, at 8:30 p. m., Rear Admiral Beaumont told a Herald reporter that he had received a cablegram announcing the proclamation of the King.

Immediately on receipt of the news the Admiral ordered the flags to be raised to the masthead and a Royal salute fired.

At Government House and at Dawes Battery the Royal standard was hoisted to the top, and the example set was followed at all the public buildings and generally in the city.

The Grand Master of the N. S. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons forwarded a telegram of sympathy and loyalty to the King, who is Grand Master of the order in England.

In Brisbane it has been ordered that the Royal Artillery Band shall cease playing in public or at officers' mess for three months, that there shall be no bugle calls or trumpet sounds in the barracks for forty-eight hours, and that Volunteer, Militia and Cadet bands shall not play in public for one month.

A day of mourning was proclaimed in New Zealand, and business was suspended from the north of the group to the south.

Thirty thousand people attended the church parade of the Imperial troops at Hobart. The service was based on the Church of England burial ritual.

Bishop Cooper of Ballarat has been elected by the delegates of the Synod to be Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.

Cattle on the Lower Clarence are being afflicted with blindness, and the locally-known treatments fail to cure.

The customs statistics of Queensland show a falling off in exports of \$100,000 for this year as compared with last. In imports there is an increase of \$2,000,000.

SYDNEY, Jan. 23.—Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada, has accepted Mr. Barton's invitation to be present at the opening of the Australian Parliament.

Sir John Forrest has been appointed Australian Minister for Defence, thus leaving the Postmaster Generalship vacant.

In Brisbane a man fell from a ladder at a butcher's shop. His wrist was caught on an iron hook, and he was thus suspended until assistance came.

The 18-footer Britannia capsized five miles off the Queensland coast, and the crew of nine, after a thrilling time in an open boat, was washed ashore.

London advises that the ship Bothwell, which left Newcastle on October 20 for Peru, is ashore ninety miles south of Callao. Part of her crew has landed at Callao.

SYDNEY, Jan. 22.—Poultry experts from Australia have been imported into New Zealand to direct the Government export of poultry from that colony.

A deputation representing the New Hebrides Presbyterian Mission waited on Mr. Barton yesterday and said that they had been treated without respect by the natives. They also said that there should be an independent authority to deal with all cases, and urged that British annexation was necessary. Mr. Barton promised to communicate with Mr. Chamberlain at once.

Mr. I. A. Isaacs, the Attorney General of Victoria, has declined the offer of the Premiership of that colony, which was made to him conditionally upon his remaining in State politics. He intends to contest a federal electorate.

A strange case of child murder is reported from Melbourne. A man is said to have killed a little boy of whom he was fond by striking him with an iron wedge.

MOTOR PROPELLED BICYCLES ARRIVE

Will Develop Great Speed and May be Controlled by Average Rider.

The late steamers from the Coast brought to this city a motor bicycle, a motor tricycle and a four-wheel autogeo is expected by the next boat from San Francisco.

The motor bicycle is, as its name implies, a bicycle with a motor fitted to it. As far as the riding goes, it differs not one whit from the ordinary bicycle, and with the power turned on the rider could easily imagine that he was on a coaster-brake machine, coasting down a long hill.

The management of the motor requires some extra care, of course, but a rider of ordinary skill and intelligence can make the mount or dismount, steer the machine, turn corners or go around obstacles just exactly as he would on a pedal machine. Neither skill nor strength beyond the ordinary is required.

A twist of the wrist shuts off the power. A touch of the brake checks the speed, while the switch on of the sparking causes the machine to shoot forward. The gas and air are controlled by a single lever, thus causing the proper mixture to pass into the combustion chamber.

Under the stress of extended and exhaustive tests, the motor bicycle may develop defects. It may slip when it encounters slippery roads, but in this respect it is no different from the bicycle of the day.

At the first track demonstration made before 15,000 spectators, the motor bicycle traveled off miles after mile in less than a minute.

The motor tricycle can be governed at a speed of from six to fifteen miles an hour, and, under the best conditions, twenty-five miles, at an expense of a quarter of the mile. Practical tests have been made, and 2,000 miles of rough New England roads have been covered at an expense of about \$15.

The motor tricycle can, when necessary, be driven at a walk, which is of value when operating in crowded streets or over very rough roads.

The four-wheel autogeo is very similar to the above machine with the addition of an extra wheel in front. It is particularly designed for touring and companionship. The speed of the autogeo averages ten miles an hour with a capacity of twenty miles under the best conditions.

When the news of the Queen's death reached the Great Northern mine in Bendigo ten men discontinued work. Others were put in their place, and trouble has now arisen among the miners.

Colonel F. B. Lasseter has been appointed to the command of the New South Wales Imperial Contingent. Captain J. M. Smith, second in command as major, and Captain C. F. Fox, in command of a company as major.

PAPA ITA WELLED.

Lighted Cigar Was Too Hot For Him.

LUAU AT HOME OF THOMAS CUMMINGS

Alabama Darkies Dance Juba for Hawaiians—News of Maui Isle.

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 9.—Six tons and a half of wood, plenty of hot rocks and about 200 spectators, combined with Papa Ita himself, constituted the show on Saturday night. The spirits were feeling chilly and could not be got down to work till about 10 o'clock in the evening, after which it was past all time to hope for any more stragglers to drop into the show.

The proceedings which followed were a fac simile of his performances in Honolulu, which have been sufficiently described in the Honolulu papers. Very few white people or intelligent Hawaiians attended the exhibition, and the receipts were about \$200.

A luau was given to Papa Ita on Tuesday evening of this week prior to his proposed departure for Hilo, at which many of the traditional ceremonies incident to the old-time luau were observed. One incident occurred, however, which was not down on the program. It seems that during the feast an unregenerate from Honolulu was seated next to Papa Ita, who, according to his usual custom, has barfooted. The Philistine, who was smoking a cigar, surreptitiously applied the lighted end of it to the sole of one of Papa Ita's feet, in order to test its resistant qualities. For a moment the smell of burning leather pervaded the air, and the next moment the scapular smile, which constantly plays around Papa Ita's features, suddenly disappeared, and he sprang into the air like a bucking colt, uttering a yell worthy of his warlike Tahitian ancestry. Apologies were at once tendered and accepted, and the luau proceeded harmoniously.

A CHARMING LUAU. On last Saturday evening a delightful luau was given at the residence of Mr. Thomas Cummings of Wailuku, in honor of his daughter, Miss Mollie Cummings, and of Mr. Charles E. King, who are spending their school vacation at Wailuku.

A large number of guests, both from Wailuku and Wailuku, were in attendance, and they received a most hospitable welcome. It was a lovely moonlight evening, and the handsomely decorated lanais were crowded with charmed listeners to songs and instrumental music.

When supper was announced the dining-room revealed a fairy-like scene of lights, flowers and viands, mingled with the aromatic flavor of sucking pig roasted over a hot log.

Many toasts were said and sung, the bachelors taking the lead and toasting the joys of single blessedness, in which Mr. Lake acted as spokesman. The married men rallied at once and drank a rising toast to their wives, daughters and mothers present. The news man having been selected on account of his peculiarly elongated jaw, to speak for the Benedicts.

More music succeeded the supper, after which good-nights were said and the guests dispersed.

A scene typical and illustrative of the present strike on Maui was witnessed by a number of amused spectators. Finally one of them proposed to the negroes that if they would favor the Hawaiians present with some old-fashioned down South songs, the latter would take their places leading the cars. The darkies agreed to the proposition, and the Hawaiians threw off their coats and jubbed into the sugar sacks, while the darkies ranged up and favored the toilers with "My Old Kentucky Home," "Swanee River," and "Way Down South in Dixie," interspersed with hoe-downs, buck and wing, turkey trots and jub.

After enjoying the impromptu concert sufficiently, the Hawaiians sauntered away and the negroes leisurely resumed the task of loading cars.

CHINESE CRUELTY. Lieutenant McLeod of the Salvation Army states that while on a visit to the club house at Camp One, Spreckelsville, this week, he found a large rat nailed to the floor by a ten-penny nail driven through the head of a Chinese boy, who was lying on his back, his head under the door of the cook house. The animal was alive and struggling to escape, while half a dozen Chinese stood around, enjoying its torture. It had evidently been there some time, as the floor around it was covered with blood. The Lieutenant mercifully ended its misery. The miscreant who inflicted the torture is not in jail, where he ought to be.

WAILUKU'S GILDED YOUTH. One of Wailuku's gilded youth dressed himself elaborately one evening this week and drove out into the country to call on a young lady. As he neared the house the floodgates of heaven opened and the rain simply sluiced down. He drove his rig to the barn and attempted to drive inside, but the horse refused to enter. He alighted in the mud and tried to lead the animal inside, but it was no use. Then he tried to lead his rig to the fence to tie him, but the animal refused to be led. After yelling for ten minutes, his voice finally pierced the roar of the tempest, and rescue arrived. He was taken inside the house and rolled over a barrel to resuscitate him. After which he was hung on the clothes line by the kitchen fire to dry up.

NOTES OF MAUI. The rush of travel to Wailuku is increasing, notwithstanding the storm, and the hotels are scarcely able to accommodate the arrivals with rooms.

The Hawaii mail has been taken to Maui today for the first time in weeks, and it is still there, the kinau failing to put into Maui Bay on her Thursday night's trip.

The trend of plantation labor on Maui is toward farm-toiletting of small tracts of

COLDS

The quickest relief, for a cold, is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We all have colds, you can try it and see. You will find the edge taken off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to anything at all.

That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief is quick and complete, if you wait till the cold is in full possession of head and lung, why, of course, the relief is quick if it comes in a week.

A little emulsion won't clear and restore your whole breathing-machine in a minute; don't be looking for miracles.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. COTT & DOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

came land to planters on shares, with a small monthly expense. This will eventually become the universal method, to the mutual benefit both of the planters and of the plantations.

A matter of public convenience, a postoffice should be established at Wailuku, with daily mail service between that place and Wailuku, or at least a mail service in connection with the Wailuku and Lahaina stage should be arranged. The matter could very easily be accomplished with slight effort.

Hon. H. R. Baldwin came over on the Claudine on Thursday.

A. A. Benson, the popular travelling man for L. B. Kerr Company, is selling up Maui this week.

Mr. M. M. Sweeney, a practical plumber, is visiting Maui to see what there is to do in his line.

Meiers, Lake and Bergstrom, representing the Bergstrom Music Company, have another week's work ahead of them on Maui.

School Inspector Kellinoh has rented the Kulehuan residence, formerly occupied by Dr. Armstrong, for the summer.

Mr. John A. Graack, representing the R. G. Dun & Co. agency, has spent the week on Maui, taking the ratings of our business men.

Mr. C. W. Voss, representing the Hawaiian Star, has made a tour of Maui, in the interests of the Star, and left Wailuku for Lahaina yesterday afternoon on horseback, the roads being unfit for stage travel.

Miss L. L. Thomson, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived on the Mauna Loa to visit Hialeka and Iao Valley. She met quite a serious accident while coming ashore. The weather was very rough, and the boat slipped a wave and wetted her thoroughly. An ear was wrenched out of the hand of one of the boatmen, and struck her on the mouth, severely lacerating her lower lip and loosening two or three teeth.

It is doubtful whether Mrs. Simpson of New York will accept the position as teacher of the new Wailuku kindergarten.

During Saturday afternoon, the 24, the funeral of Mr. J. C. Long, bookkeeper of Kihel plantation, took place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Wailuku. Rev. Wm. Ault officiating. It was largely attended by Kihel, Wailuku and Paia residents. All the California miners now engaged in tunneling at Kihel were present.

During Friday, the 23, Miss Simonds of San Jose, Cal., arrived per Claudine. She is a new teacher at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin also returned to Maui by the Claudine after a several months' trip on the Mainland.

Swordfish Attacks Mikahala.

A huge and ferocious swordfish made a desperate attack upon the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's steamer, Mikahala, Captain Pederson, on one of the recent trips of that worthy vessel. The result of the onslaught of the monster is a hole almost a foot deep in her keel.

It was not known that the steamer had had an encounter with a swordfish until she was put on the ways for examination by the United States inspectors of hulls and boilers. Then it was found that something very much resembling a huge spike was protruding from the Mikahala's keel, amidships.

It did not take very long for Captains Whitney and Lehnars to ascertain that the spike-like article was the sword of a swordfish. It was necessary to dig away the wood around the sword in order to extract the bone from the wood. After the wood had been dug away to a depth of over four inches it was found that the sword had penetrated the keel to at least twice that distance and it was decided to break out that portion of the sword which was visible and leave the rest of it in the wood, there to remain for the rest of the Mikahala's natural life.

The fish which thus attacked the Mikahala must have been a monster and possessed of tremendous force in order to be able to drive his sword so far into the steamer's keel. It is very fortunate for the vessel that the fish did not bury its weapon in the side of the boat.

All who saw the sword and the hole which had been made in the keel of the steamer were very much astounded, for the sword of the powerful fish had penetrated the copper and the hard wood of the keel. The swordfish very probably took the Mikahala for a whale. Her captain has pieces of the sword.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

STORM ON Down Again MAUI.

Hail as Big as the End of One's Thumb.

Kahului Flooded and Carpenter McClennan Hurt by Falling Roof.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 9.—Maui has been in the grasp of the second great kona of the season for the past week. The storm king has been rampant, seeking to subdue old earth by hurling upon it terrible northeast blasts, fierce southern gales, bolts of electricity, showers of hailstones and downpours of rain.

The storm of last November continued but four days; the present one began on Monday and the kona wind is still blowing briskly today. One of the prominent characteristics of the present kona was the presence of a large amount of electricity in the atmosphere Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Electrical disturbances of short duration take place several times every rainy season, but a display of electricity continuing for four days is an occurrence not recalled by the oldest inhabitant.

During the morning of Monday the wind began to blow moderately strong from the south. In the afternoon it suddenly changed to the northeast and the "makani klu," so-called by the natives, began to send forth most terrible blasts, rivalling in force the old-time kona wind. Leaves and branches of trees soon filled the air, many trees themselves were uprooted, chicken-coops, pig pens, shanties and out-buildings of all descriptions were overturned and rolled over and over. About 5 p. m. two plantation dwelling houses at Kahului were thrown over, exposing their inmates to the fury of the wind. In one of these houses was a sick Portuguese woman, who cried piteously until rescued by her friends.

The main wall on the makai side of the Makawao court house and jail was blown down and the building completely denuded of clapboards. Old Hawaiians say that years ago at Keanee this "makani klu" blew over every house in the village on the beach. This wind is, so they say, the vanguard, the forerunner of a hard kona storm, and the saying proved true this time. Tuesday morning the wind changed to the south again and blew with great velocity, frequently bearing in from the sea beyond Maunaloa great masses of deep-black clouds, which soon spread over central Maui, causing downpours of rain, accompanied with repeated flashes of vivid lightning and the muffled roar of thunder. Wednesday the storm was less severe, but during the night and on Thursday it was as fierce as on Tuesday.

On Friday came a downpour like a cloudburst, flooding everything, changing roads and byways into running rivers. During this heavy rain of several hours' duration a hail storm for a short time visited the upper part of the eastern slope of Haleakala. Hailstones of rough ice, the size of the end of one's thumb, rattled against house walls, almost cracking the window panes.

The rain continued during Friday night and this (Saturday) morning is pleasant but the south wind has freshened almost to a gale again. It is difficult to prophesy whether or not the end of the greatest kona storm of the season is at hand.

During the kona between eight and ten inches of rain have fallen. Kahului is again flooded and so is the track of the Kahului Railroad Company here and there between Paia and Kahului, though the trains ran as usual yesterday.

Maui people did not get their Honolulu mail until Thursday night and Friday morning. Lahaina people being more fortunate than other Mauiites. No anxiety was felt concerning the non-arrival of steamers, as the cause of their detention was self-evident.

The Kahului-Makawao road was impassable for vehicles during Thursday and Friday on account of the wind and debris accumulated by the freshet at Camp 3, Spreckelsville.

Telephone lines to Lahaina, to Kahului, and in fact all over central Maui have been broken repeatedly during the week by the wind.

ACCIDENT AT KAHULUI.

A disastrous and almost fatal accident occurred at Kahului on Monday afternoon. Mr. McClennan, the head carpenter at Kahului, was mounting the stairway to the lookout station to watch the progress of the coming storm, which was tossing the lumber like paper in the lumber yard.

When near the top, the wind blew the stairway down. Mr. McClennan fell on the roof of the building underneath and from there dropped to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet, striking on his head and cutting his face and ear badly. He was rendered unconscious by the fall and Superintendent Flier at once ordered a special train prepared and had him taken to Malulan hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Weddick. It was Tuesday morning before he recovered consciousness and it will be some days before he will be able to be out.

On Tuesday morning when the children assembled at the Wailuku school the wind was blowing a gale.

Soon after school was called the old barn which answers as a school building began to rock and sway in the wind. School was at once dismissed and the children were hustled out of the building, which momentarily threatened to tumble down over their heads. No further argument need be used as to the necessity of a new school building in Wailuku.

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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TESTIMONIALS

Are all right—if they are of the right kind—not from a person 3,000 miles away in some small town.

We have plenty of the right kind for

Newbro's Herpicide

Mr. H. Z. Austin of the Honolulu Tobacco Co. says that last year while in the States he used four bottles of Newbro's Herpicide for baldness, on the recommendation of a friend who was cured by the same remedy. Now he has a beautiful crop of new hair growing. He recommends it.

PLENTY OTHERS DO.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

The Municipal Assembly of

BREWERY READY.

Will Start First
Brew This
Morning.

SEVENTY BARRELS
WILL BE MADE

Plant is Modern in Every Respect
—Bottling House to be Built
on Acquired Land.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

At 7 o'clock this morning the Honolulu Brewing Company will commence to brew the first beer ever produced in Honolulu. The plant which has been in the course of construction for more than a year is about completed and the finishing touches upon the great copper and steel vats were being made yesterday afternoon by E. J. Waterman, the brewmaster. Within a short time Honoluluans who care for the beverage will have an opportunity to taste the home-brewed product.

The tall red building on Queen street which houses the great mass of machinery necessary to turn out the lager was a beehive of industry yesterday and employees were hurrying hither and thither making the many rooms ready for the brewing of the beer. Some of the rooms were heated to such a temperature that it was difficult to breathe and yet but a few feet distant, separated only by wooden walls, were rooms which were filled with chilled air, sufficient to freeze a person should he stay there for any length of time. For two weeks the ammonia pipes which ramify every portion of these cold storage rooms have been giving forth their frigid atmosphere and when the amber liquid has gone through the myriad processes from malt to wort and been filtered through a queer-looking machine which looks for all the world like a big metal bass drum, it will stand the arctic test of these rooms until ready to be barreled and made ready for consumption.

The building is supplied with electric and steam power throughout and the system of heating and shafting from the ground floor to the upper room where the malt is stored and fed into the receiving hopper is planned to make the machinery work almost perfect. Electric lamps, switchboards and annunciators abound in the building and every room and department is in touch with the office of the brewmaster, which is located in the very heart of the machinery and vat system.

The different floors, if such they can be called, for most of them are but half-landings with sufficient ceiling height for the immense vats, are connected with zigzag stairways. At the very top of the building is the floor from which the brewing process starts. Two thousand bags of malt are stored in the main building and today about 7,000 pounds—an amount that will make seventy-five barrels of beer—will be turned into the metal hopper, whence it is graduated into the cleaning reel on the landing below. Here the malt is cleaned of all foreign substances. Next the malt goes into the mill where it is chopped and ground into a flour, the whole process being visible through glass screens. It is then carried by belt elevators into the scale hopper, where the flour is weighed. Thence it is carried into the mash vat, where the malt is extracted by hot water. The product is called the wort, which is then run into an immense copper kettle, where it is boiled. Hops are added in this vat.

This process completed, the wort is pumped back to the top floor again to the hop jack, only a few feet from the receiving hopper. Here the hops are extracted from the wort, which has a temperature of 46 degrees. The liquid is allowed to remain in the cooler for ten to twelve days to "age" in a temperature of 28 degrees Fahrenheit. This room contains ten tanks, each of a capacity of seventy-five barrels. The room is covered with ammonia-filled pipes and is kept at an even temperature at all times. This process ended, the beer is allowed to run down by gravity pipes into the storage cellar. It is then led to the ship cellar, where it is charged with carbonic acid gas, after which it is ready to be barreled and placed on the market.

The machinery is in perfect condition and when the brew is on the bottom floor ready to be lifted to the top floor into the hop jack, seventy-five barrels of liquid can be so transferred in fifteen minutes. The brewing machinery was manufactured in Chicago, while the cooling apparatus came from Cincinnati and is of the type found in most of the large breweries in the United States.

In the cold storage and engine building the company has two ice-making machines capable of a daily output of twenty-five tons. The blocks are made from the clearest of water pumped from the company's 875-foot artesian well. Each block of ice weighs 300 pounds. Cold storage rooms, rented for market purposes, contain hundreds of solidly frozen carcasses and more rooms are soon to be added. Double doors are provided for all freezing rooms of the establishment. The floors are made of expanded metal, covered with cement, and every precaution is taken against the possibility of fire.

The company has just completed negotiations this week with neighboring property owners for sufficient land facing on Queen street for the erection of a bottling establishment in connection with the general brewing business. A building will be started at once. The office is in the engine and ice-making

building, facing on Queen street, and will be actively occupied from today on.

Twenty employees have been assigned to special duties all through the beer-making building, under control of Brewmaster E. J. Waterman. Two expert brewers were brought to Honolulu a few months ago and will look after the details of the various processes. They are Albert Greich and C. F. Waterman, both of whom are well known in the California breweries.

To Excavate Street.

The Department of Public Works will be materially assisted in its road-making on King street, Ewa of Liliha street, by the Bishop Estate. An agreement has been entered into between the trustees of the estate and the Public Works Department whereby the former are privileged to tear up all the coral street foundation and surfacing, preceding Road Supervisor Campbell, who is to follow with macadam, and construct the road as rapidly as possible with as little interruption to traffic as will be consistent with good work. The Bishop Estate will use this street material for filling in an eight-acre tract fronting on King street. This work will relieve the Street Department of an immense lot of labor and allow the Road Supervisor to keep all his forces engaged merely in the carrying of the macadam to the excavation made by the Bishop Estate.

TERRITORY TO PAY FOR LEGISLATURE

SEVERAL months ago Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper questioned whether under the provisions of the Organic Act it was the intention of Congress that the Territory of Hawaii should pay the expenses, salaries, etc., of the local Legislature, or whether Congress itself would liquidate the bills. Acting on this suggestion he wrote to the Interior Department asking for instructions and received a telegram in the last mail from E. A. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, which he read before the Governor's Council yesterday morning. The telegram was as follows:

Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., I have to state that the Act of April 30, 1900, providing government for Hawaii, contemplates payment by the Territory of compensation of members of the Territorial Legislature, consequently no appropriation for that purpose has been made by Congress.

As to your duties as Territorial Secretary under section 2 of the Organic Act you are required to record and preserve all journals of the Legislature. Each branch of the latter should respectively provide for the actual recording of proceedings from day to day.

The question of "proceedings" was brought up by Mr. Cooper in the exact meaning and intention of the instructions relating to this matter contained in the Secretary's telegram. He stated after the meeting, however, that the construction he would place upon the matter was that it should mean completed business, which would not include verbatim reports of the speeches made for or against the various bills.

Mr. McCandless recommended that the Territory purchase the tract of land in Nuuanu valley on which the Government Electric Light plant is located, from Joseph Marsden, who had given a fifty-years' lease on the property to the Hawaiian Kingdom 12 years ago at an annual rental of \$400. The Government has the option of purchasing the property at any time for \$8,000 and Mr. McCandless believed it was money in the Government's pocket to buy the land outright at that figure. The Council took the same view and Mr. McCandless was authorized to make the purchase.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles J. Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Fire Claims Committee.

The committee of five appointed by the Chinese United Society to look after the listing of fire claims met last evening at the club hall and made much progress in its work. The matter is in the hands of Lun Kam Chin, Ching On, Jos. Goo Kim, Ng Yang and Chun Ming. About 5,000 names are already registered with the Chinese Consul and several hundred more names are expected to be listed before the Legislature meets. A meeting will probably be held tomorrow evening, when a committee will be appointed to present the petition and lists to the Legislature.

The warfare over Noma placers has been ended by a compromise.

KAMAAINA DEAD.

Dr. Martin Hagan
Expires in Los
Angeles.

HAD CHARGE OF
LEPROSY HOSPITAL

Came to Honolulu in the 80's
and Became Identified With
Health Department.

The following notice taken from a Los Angeles paper of the death of Dr. M. Hagan will be read with regret by many kamaainas of Honolulu, as the deceased was well and popularly known in this city both as a veteran of the Civil War, a member of the Board of Health, as well as personally. As a surgeon and in the army he won unusual distinction and his death is a public loss as well as a source of personal sorrow.

Dr. Martin Hagan, one of the prominent physicians of Los Angeles, died at his home, 839 South Spring street, at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A third stroke of apoplexy brought death, while the patient suffered sleep.

Dr. Hagan was at one time health officer and later county physician. He was one of the incorporators of the Southern California bank and was one of the five men who started the movement which ended in the establishment of Westlake park.

The deceased leaves a widow and two sons, Dr. Ralph Hagan, ex-police surgeon, and Harry W. Hagan. An estate approximately \$50,000 was deced to the heirs after the second stroke of apoplexy.

In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, frequently expressed, there will be no ostentation at the funeral services, which will be held Thursday. Though a prominent member of Westgate lodge, F. & A. M., it was Dr. Hagan's request that his remains be cremated as soon as convenient after death and that no elaborate funeral services be held.

Martin Hagan was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 28, 1832. He completed his literary education in Columbia college, New York city, and graduated in medicine from the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1856.

In August, 1861, he entered the military service as assistant surgeon. Fifty-first regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Ohio. He was present at the battles of Fort Donelson, Perryville, Stone River and Chattanooga. Owing to ill health he resigned his position and after a few months' rest he returned to the services as surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, being a part of the time with General Sheridan. He participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights and Winchester and frequently acted as brigade surgeon. After being honorably discharged in 1864 he returned to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was elected county treasurer the same fall.

After serving his term as treasurer, he again entered college and in 1867 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

In August, 1867, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for fourteen years. He went to the Hawaiian Islands, starting from St. Paul in June, 1881. In 1882 he was placed in charge of the Hawaiian Insane Asylum and Leprosy Hospital by appointment from the king. Resigning his position in 1884, he removed to Los Angeles. He at once took an active part in the growth and progress of the city and invested largely in real estate. He was elected health officer in 1887 and in January, 1893, he was appointed county physician, which position he held until his health failed. He resided in the latter part of 1895. While in the hospital he contracted blood poisoning, which was the cause of his prolonged illness. In November, 1895, he suffered his first stroke of apoplexy, which left him paralyzed on the left side. The second stroke of apoplexy was in November, 1895, which left him a total paralytic. While sleeping yesterday afternoon, as was his custom, he suddenly had a third stroke, which brought his life to an end.

Stock Exchange's New Officers.

"At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of the members of the Honolulu Stock Exchange was held for the election of officers. James F. Morgan was elected president to succeed J. H. Fisher; H. Armistead was re-elected vice president; C. J. Falk was re-elected secretary and J. R. Galt was made treasurer.

Other members of the Exchange are J. H. Fisher, W. E. Brown, A. J. Campbell, B. F. Dillingham, W. M. Giffard, Frank Hueston, F. M. Lewis, W. A. Love, E. C. Macfarlane, Albert Raas and R. W. Shingle.

The Exchange is to be moved into the new Stangenwald building, in "Brokers Row."

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackman's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.


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